

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-4, 6-11, 14 and 15 stand rejected in the outstanding Official Action with claims 3, 12, 13 and 16 withdrawn from consideration (claim 3 is both rejected and withdrawn in this Official Action). Therefore claims 1-4 and 6-16 remain in this application.

Applicants has filed concurrently herewith a Petition to the Commissioner with respect to the finality of the Restriction Requirement set out in section 1 on page 2 of the Final Rejection. The Examiner apparently makes this final because he alleges that the "common technical feature as recited in the claims" is disclosed in the Scherer reference. As set forth in the concurrent Petition to the Commissioner, a proper interpretation of the independent claim language "covering and separating said layer from air" requires actual "covering" and actual "separating" of the specified layer from air. Scherer specially teaches only a partial covering and a partial separating thereby failing to meet the terms of the unmodified words "covering" and "separating."

Thus, Applicants believe that a proper consideration of Applicants' claim language along with the conventional definitions of the term "cover" and "separate" will result in withdrawn claims 3, 12, 13 and 16 being considered with the other independent claims. However, it is noted that claim 3 also stands rejected in the outstanding Official Action (see section 3, page 5 of the Official Action). Therefore, Applicants are unsure as to whether claim 3 is rejected or withdrawn by the Examiner.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Scherer (U. S. Patent 6,534,798). The Examiner alleges in the first full paragraph on page 3 of the Office Action that Scherer teaches covering and separating said layer from air (Fig. 3).

Applicants include herewith pages 300 and 1073 from Webster's Ninth New Collegiate which is copyrighted 1983. Thus, even twenty-five years ago, the English language definitions of "cover" and "separate" have been in the public domain and well known. The term "cover" on page 300 is defined as "to lie over" or "to lay or spread something over." Thus, the term by itself clearly means to cover the entire object otherwise if something less than covering the entire layer is meant, conventional English language usage will specify "partially cover," which means it only covers a portion of the object. As used in the originally claim 1 the term is "covering" thereby requiring the entire layer to be covered by the thin semitransparent metal.

Moreover, one of ordinary skill in the art in the semiconductor field would realize that a "thin semitransparent metal" electrode must cover the entire layer in order to most properly operate in its claimed capacity as an electrode.

Additionally, the word "separate" on page 1073 means "to set or keep apart." If portions of the semitransparent metal electrode have holes in them i.e. if it does not entirely separate the claimed layer "from air" then it does not "set or keep apart" the layer and the air because air will be in contact with some portion of the layer. Again the conventional meaning of the word "separate" is to keep the objects being separated from each other, i.e. "to set or keep apart."

The independent claim does not say "partially cover" or "partially separate" and therefore the disclosure in the Scherer reference, which does teach at best partially "separating," does not teach the claimed combination of elements.

Similarly, Applicant encloses pages 475, 394 and 1795 from the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms. It is noted that the term "covered electrode" references the definition of the term "coated electrode" and that definition is a metal "wire covered with metal oxides and silicates and used a filler-metal electrode in arc welding." Again, those of ordinary

skill in the art will know that a coated electrode is coated to separate the electrode from oxygen in the air so that metal oxides are not formed during "arc welding."

Thus, "covered" in the sense used in the claim means to separate the specified layer "from air." Likewise, the term "separator" in the McGraw-Hill dictionary on page 1795 teaches "any machine for separating materials, as the magnetic separator." Again, this is consistent with the dictionary definition of the term "separate" and it means "to set or keep apart." Even the definition of a storage battery "separator" requires a porous insulating sheet used between the lead plate of a storage battery and, while they are porous (in order to allow electrolytes to flow between the battery plates) they prevent the battery plates from touch each other, i.e., shorting out. Thus, the battery separator separates the battery plates so as to "set or keep apart" those plates thereby preventing the undesirable internal short in the battery.

Applicants enclose copies of both the Webster's Dictionary definitions and the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms definitions for the Commissioner's consideration.

In view of the fact that the Examiner's Restriction Requirement was predicated on the Scherer reference teaching "covering and separating said layer from air" and the Examiner's finding that Scherer's teaching of partial covering and partial separating disclosed the claimed "covering and separating said layer from air," the Commissioner should find the Examiner claim construction erroneous.

The Examiner has alleged that the sole teaching in Scherer of "covering and separating" is in Figure 3, which is a diagrammatical side cross-sectional view of a unpatterned metal clad microcavity analyzed using the FDTD method (Scherer, column 2, lines 62-64). Scherer teaches the "patterning" of the unpatterned silver layer in Figure 3 at column 5, lines 38-41. The

patterning results in a thickness of the silver electrode layer "between 40nm and 0nm." Column 8, lines 29-32. Zero thickness to those of ordinary skill in the art means that there is no metal layer in that area of 0nm thickness. Thus, the Examiner admits that Scherer does not teach covering the surface and indeed there would be holes in the covering.

In a telephone interview on May 2, 2008, the Examiner and his supervisor basically admitted that Scherer reference did not teach "covering and separating of the layer from air", but suggested that the English language definitions of covering and separating does not require actual "covering" or "separating" (see Interview Summary record mailed June 19, 2008 more than six weeks after the interview). The above-referenced dictionary definitions do talk about "to lie over" or "to lay or spread something over" with respect to "cover" and "to set or keep apart" with respect to "separate" and are dispositive of the issue.

Thus, the only evidence of record establishes that the word "entire" is unnecessary when the terms "cover" and "separate" are used. Applicants' claim merely requires "covering and separating from air" and it is clear that due to the "0nm holes" in the patterned layer of Scherer, there is no separation of the underlined layer from air. Accordingly, Scherer does not disclose Applicants claimed feature of "covering and separating said layer from air" because air can contract the underlined layer at anyone of the 0nm "holes"

As a result of the above, Scherer does not disclose the claimed "covering and separating said layer from the air" feature set forth in each of the independent claims 1 and 11-14 and therefore the Examiner fails to meet his burden of demonstrating that all claimed elements and claimed interrelationships are shown in the single Schere reference. There is no basis for rejection under 35 USC §102(e) and the rejection is traversed.

Claims 3, 8 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherer in view of Arnold (U.S. 2004/0012328). In as much as claims 3, 8 and 10 all depend from independent claim 1, the above comments with respect to the Scherer reference are herein incorporated with reference.

Moreover, the Examiner makes no allegation that the Arnold reference teaches the claimed "covering and separating said layer from air" limitation which, as noted above, is missing from the Scherer reference. Without either one of the Scherer reference and the Arnold reference teaching the claimed thin semitransparent metal electrode and the claimed interrelationship of "covering and separating said layer from air," even the combination of Scherer and Arnold cannot disclose Applicants independent claim 1 or claims 3, 8 and 10 dependent thereon. Therefore, any further rejection of these claims is respectfully traversed.

ENTRY OF THE AMENDMENT UNDER 116

While the attached dictionary definitions clearly establish that "covering and separating said layer from air" specifies an interrelationship between the thin semitransparent metal electrode and the claimed layer which inherently requires the entire layer to be covered and the entire layer to be separated, Applicants have proposed an amendment adding the word "entire" to the independent claims.

This amendment to the independent claims is offered in response to the Examiner's Interview Summary record mailed June 19, 2008 (making of record a telephone interview between the Examiner, his supervisor and Applicants' undersigned representative on May 2, 2008, i.e. some six weeks earlier). As discussed in the Interview Summary record, the Examiner is taking the position that the definition of "covering and separating" does not require the entire layer unless it specifies "entire layer." While the attached dictionary definitions of "cover" and

"separate" contradict the Examiner's position, Applicants have offered to amend the independent claims to include the Examiner's proposed amendment, i.e. so that each independent claim reads "covering and separating said entire layer from air." While Applicant believes that the use of the word "entire" is redundant (since the entire layer is referenced in the definition in the words "cover" and "separate"), the claim limitation is offered to obviate the need for proceeding with the appeal in this case.

During a telephone interview on June 26, 2008 with supervisor Cao, the undersigned understood the supervisor to indicate that the addition of the word "entire" would require further consideration and/or search in this application. However, Applicants make of record the evidence of conventional dictionary definitions of these words (confirming the previous definitions recited in Applicants previously filed Supporting Statement with respect to the Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review).

It is also noted that Applicants did not have the opportunity to file a Rule 116 Amendment at a prior date because the Examiner's Interview Summary clarifying the Examiner's interpretation of the words "covering and separating" was not mailed until June 19, 2008. Accordingly, Applicants' minor amendment to the independent claims could not have been presented at an earlier date.

Because the limitation added to the independent claims does not further limit the claims (as confirmed by the dictionary definitions of the "covering and separating said layer from air"), no new issues have been raised which would require any further consideration and/or search by the Examiner.

Based upon the Interview Summary record, the Examiner admits that the proper construction of the amended phrase "covering and separating said entire layer from air" clearly

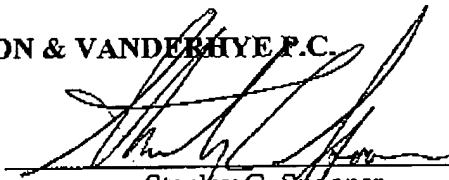
distinguishes over the primary reference to Scherer which claim language would obviate the need for any further prosecution in this application. As a result, entry of the above amendment pursuant to the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 is respectfully requested.

Having responded to all objections and rejections set forth in the outstanding Official Action, it is submitted that claims 1-4 and 6-16 are all clearly patentable over the cited prior art and Notice for Allowance with respect thereto is respectfully requested. In the event the Examiner or his supervisor is of the opinion that a brief telephone or personal interview will facilitate allowance of one or more of the claims, he is respectfully requested to contact Applicants' undersigned representative.

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

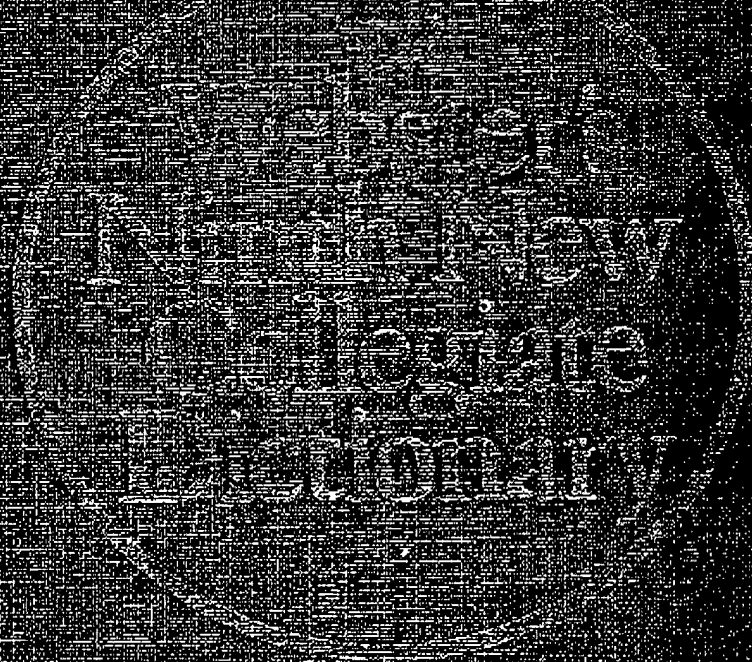
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Attachments:

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary pages 300 & 1073
McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms pages 475, 394 & 1795



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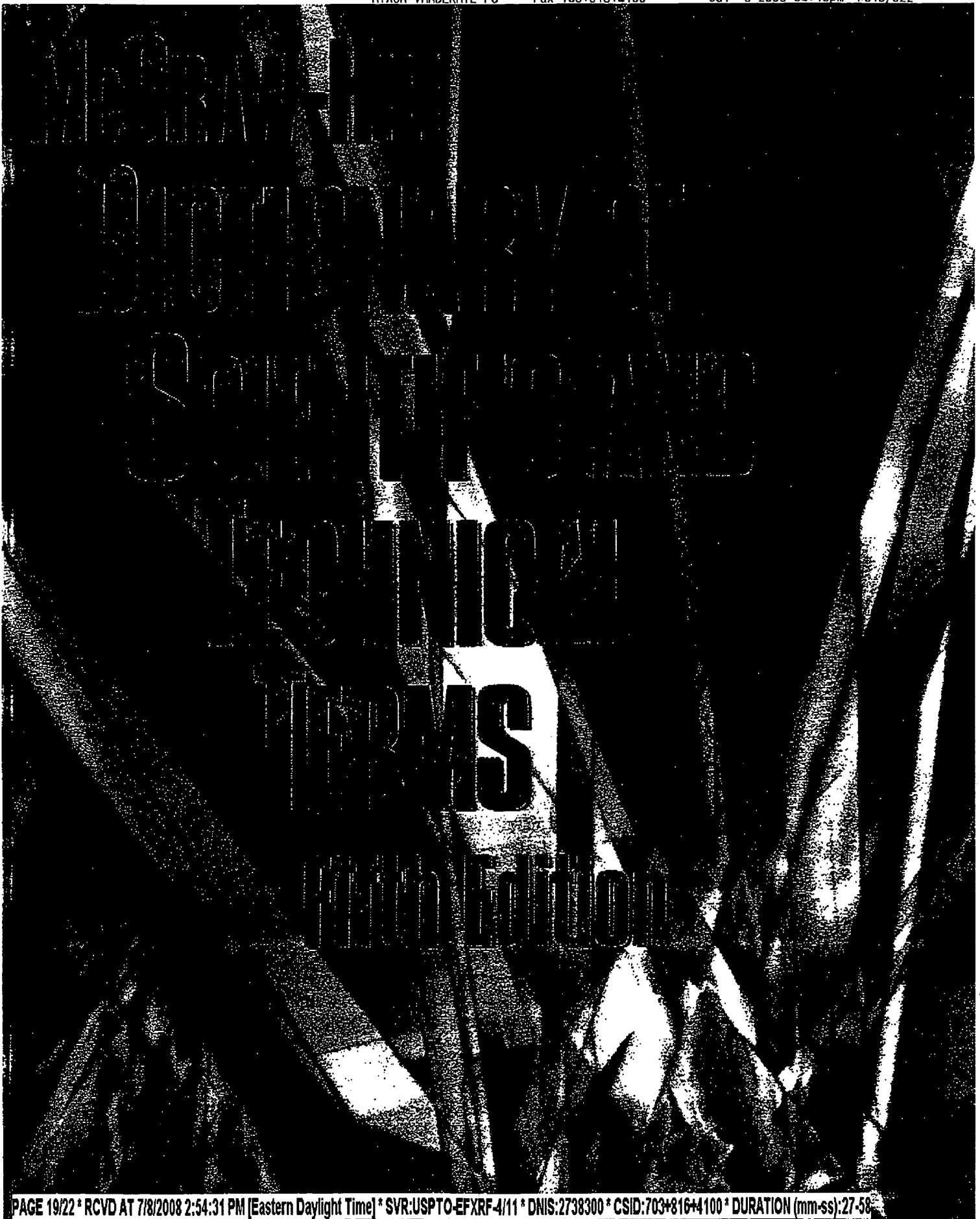
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court-yard \k'ɔ:(ə)r-tjɑ:rd, k'ɔ:(ə)r-t-ə (1552) : a COURT or enclosure adjacent to a building (cf. house or palace)
cousins \k'ʌ:z-ənz (cf. CONSANGUINEOUS, CONSANGUINITY. fr. *Ar kuskus*, fr. *kazkas* to smash, pulverize) (1600) : a No. African dish consisting of steamed semolina served with meat and vegetables
cous-in \k'ɔ:z-ən (1) [ME *cosin*, fr. OF, fr. L *consobrinus* fr. *con-* + *so-*brinus cousin on the mother's side, fr. *so-*roter sister — more at *SISTER*] (13c) 1 *n* : a child of one's uncle or aunt *b* : a relative descended from one's grandparent or more remote ancestor in a different line *c* : KINSMAN, RELATIVE (a distant ~) 2 : one associated with or related to another : COUNTERPART 3 — used as a title by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman 4 : a person of a race or people ethnically or culturally related (our English ~s) — *cous-in-hood* \-hʊd/ *n* — *cous-in-ly* *adj* — *cous-in-ship* \-ʃɪp/ *n*
cous-in-age \k'ɔ:z-ən-i/ *n* (14c) 1 : relationship of cousins : KINSHIP 2 : a collection of cousins : KINFOLK
cous-in-german \k'ɔ:z-ən-'dʒə-mən (1) *n* pl *cous-ins-german* \-nəz/ [ME *cosin germain*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *cosin* + *germain* German] (14c) : COUSIN 1a
Cousin Jack \k'ɔ:z-ən-'dʒə (1880) : CORNISHMAN; *esp* : a^c Cornish miner
couth \k'ʊθ/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *uncouth*] (1896) : SOPHISTICATED, POLISHED
couth-ly (1956) : POLISH, REFINEMENT (I expected kindness and gentility... but there is such a thing as too much — S.J. Perelman)
couth-ly \k'ʊθ-ə-lee/ *adj* [ME *couth*] (1719) chiefly Scot : PLEASANT, KINDLY
couth-ly \k'ʊθ-ə-lee/ *n* [F, fr. OF *couthure* sewing, fr. (assumed) VL *consutura*, fr. L *consutus*, pp. of *consuere* to sew together, fr. *con-* + *suere* to sew — more at *SEW*] (1908) 1 : the business of designing, making, and selling fashionable custom-made women's clothing 2 : the designers and establishments engaged in couthure 3 : the clothes created by couthure
couth-er \k'ʊ-tʃ-ə-r, -tʃ-ə (1) *n* [F, dressmaker, fr. OF *couthurier* tailor's assistant, fr. *couthure*] (1899) : an establishment engaged in couthure; also : the proprietor of or designer for such an establishment
couth-er-er \k'ʊ-tʃ-ə-r-ə-r, -tʃ-ə-r-ə (1) *n* [F *couthurier*, fr. OF *couthiers*, fem. of *couthurier*] (1818) : a woman who is a couthier
cove-ward \k'ʊ-vəd- (1) *n*, fr. MF, cowardly inactivity, fr. *cove* to sit on, brood over ~ (more at *COVEY*) (1865) : a custom in some cultures in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to bed as if bearing the child and submits himself to fasting, purification, or taboos
cove-ward \k'ʊ-vəd- (2) *n* (1910) : a vector characterized by the sharing of electrons with its neighbors; also : the number of pairs of electrons an atom can share with its neighbors — compare *ELECTROVALENCE* — *co-va-lent* \-lənt/ *adj* — *co-va-lently* *adv*
cove-ward-ly \-lən-ə-lee (1919) : COVALENCE
cove-ward bond (1939) : a dionionic chemical bond formed by shared electrons
cove-ward-ness \k'ʊ-vər-ə-ness (1918) : -VAR- (1) (1931) 1 : the expected value of the product of the deviations of two random variables from their respective means 2 : the arithmetic mean of the products of the deviations of corresponding values of two quantitative variables from their respective means
cove-ward-ly \-lənt/ *adj* [ISV] (1905) : varying with something else so as to preserve certain mathematical interrelations
cove \k'ʊv- (1) [ME, den, fr. OE *cafa*: akin to OE *col*] (bef. 12c) 1 : a recessed place : CONCAVITY; as : an architectural member with a concave cross section *b* : a trough for concealed lighting at the upper part of a wall 2 : a small sheltered inlet or bay 3 : a deep recess or small valley in the side of a mountain *b* : a level area sheltered by hills or mountains
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to COMPRISE 10 : to deal with - TREAT 11 a : to have as one's territory or field of activity (one salesman ~s the whole state) b : to report news about 12 : to pass over : TRAVERSE 13 : to place one's seal in equal impartiality with 14 : to buy securities or commodities for delivery against (an earlier short sale) ~ w 1 : to conceal something illicit, blame-worthy, or embarrassing from notice (~ up for a friend) 2 : to act as a substitute or replacement during an absence ~ coverable /'kʌv-(ə)r-ə-bəl/ adj ~ coverer /'kʌv-ər/ n - cover one's tracks : to conceal traces in order to elude pursuers ~ cover the ground or cover ground : to deal with a subject or assignment in a particular manner (the new book of science covers a lot of ground) cover n often attrib (14c) 1 : something that protects, shelters, or guards as a : a natural shelter for an animal; also : the factors that provide such shelter b (1) : a position or situation affording protection from enemy fire (2) : the protection offered by airplanes in tactical support of a military operation 2 : something that is placed over or about another thing : a LID, TOP b : a binding or case for a book or the analogous part of a magazine; also : the front or back of such a binding c : an overlay or outer layer esp. for protection (a mattress ~) d : a tablecloth and the other table accessories e COVER CHARGE f : ROOF g : a cloth used on a bed h : something (as vegetation or snow) that covers the ground i : the extent to which clouds obscure the sky 3 a : something that conceals or obscures (under ~ of darkness) b : a misleading device - PRETEXT (the project was a ~ for intelligence operations) 4 : an envelope or wrapper for mail 5 : one who substitutes for another during an absence ~ coverless /-r-ləs/ adj ~ under cover 1 : in an envelope or wrapper 2 : under concealment : in secret coverage /'kʌv-(ə)r-ɪ/ n (1912) 1 : the act or fact of covering 2 : something that covers as a : inclusion within the scope of an insurance policy or protective plan : INSURANCE b : the amount available to meet liabilities c : inclusion within the scope of discussion or reporting (the news ~ of the trial) 3 : the total group covered : SCOPE as a : all the risks covered by the terms of an insurance contract b : the number or percentage of persons reached by a communications medium cover-all /'kʌv-ə-rəl/ n (1824) : a one-piece outer garment worn to protect other garments - usu. used in pl. - cover-all /-rəl/ adj cover-all /'kʌv-ə-rəl/ adj (1895) : comprehensive (~ provisions) cover charge n (1921) : a charge made by a restaurant or nightclub in addition to the charge for food and drink cover crop n (1899) : a crop planted to prevent soil erosion and to produce humus covered bridge n (1809) : a bridge that has its roadway protected by a roof and enclosing sides covered smut n (1900) : a smut disease of grains in which the spore masses are held together by the persistent grain membrane and glumes covered wagon n (1745) : a wagon with a canvas top supported by bowed strips of wood or metal cover girl n (1915) : an attractive young woman whose picture appears on a magazine cover cover glass n (1881) 1 : a piece of very thin glass used to cover material on a glass microscope slide 2 : a sheet of plain glass applied to a transparency for protection covering /'kʌv-(ə)r-ɪŋ/ n (14c) : something that covers or conceals covering adj (1887) : containing explanation of or additional information about an accompanying communication (a ~ letter) cover-let /'kʌv-ər-let/ n (13c) n (ME, alter. of *coverlet*, fr. AF *coverlyt*, fr. OF *covrir* + fr. bed, fr. L *levis* - more at LIE) (14c) : *suavetæc* cover shot n (1946) : a wide-angle photographic shot that includes a whole scene cover-slip /'kʌv-ər-sli:p/ n (1875) : COVER GLASS i cover story n (1948) : a story accompanying a magazine-cover illustration cover-ly /'kʌv-ər-li/ n (1927) 1 : a device or stratagem for masking or concealing (his garrulosity is a ~ for insecurity); also : a use concerted effort to keep an illegal or unethical act or situation from being made public 2 : a loose outer garment cover-ly /'kʌv-ər-li/ vb (ME *coverien*, fr. OF *coverien*, fr. *coverit* desire, modif. of L *cupuliditas*, *cupuliditas* fr. *cupido* desirous, fr. *cupere* to desire; akin to GK *kapnos* smoke) vt (13c) 1 : to wish for enviously 2 : to desire (what belongs to another) inordinately or culpably ~ w 1 : to feel inordinate desire for what belongs to another SYN see DESIRE - cover-able /-ə-bəl/ adj ~ coverer /-ər/ n - cover-ingly /-ɪŋ-li/ adv cover-tious /-ə-s/ adj (13c) 1 : marked by inordinate desire for wealth or possessions or for another's possessions 2 : having a craving for possession (~ of power) ~ cover-tiously adv ~ cover-tious-ness n SYN COVERTOUS GREEDY ACQUISITIVE GRASPING AVARICIOUS mean having or showing a strong desire for material possessions. COVERTOUS implies inordinate desire often for another's possessions; GREEDY suggests lack of restraint and often of discrimination in desire; ACQUISITIVE implies both eagerness to possess and ability to acquire and keep; AVARICIOUS implies both GREEDY and a complication of selfishness and often suggests unfair or ruthless means; AVARICIOUS implies obsessive acquisitiveness esp. of money and strongly suggests stinginess. cover-y /'kʌv-ər-ɪ/ n pl coverys (ME, fr. MF *cover*, fr. OF, fr. *cover* to sit on, brood over, fr. L *culcare* to lie - more at HIP) (14c) 1 : a mature bird or pair of birds with a brood of young; also : a small flock 2 : COVEY-FANFAN, GROUT



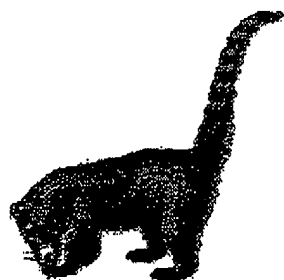
covalent crystal

coyote hole

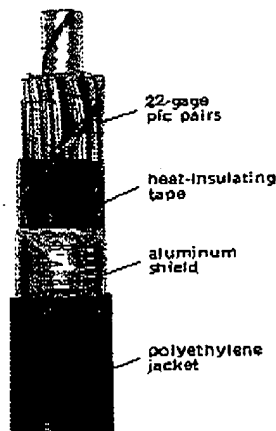
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- covalent crystal** [CRYSTAL] A crystal held together by covalent bonds. Also known as valence crystal. { kō'vā-lənt 'krīstəl }
- covalent hydride** [INORG CHEM] A compound formed from a nonmetal and hydrogen, for example, H_2S and NH_3 . { kō'vā-lənt 'hi,drīd }
- covalent radius** See atomic radius. { kō'vā-lənt 'rā-dē-əs }
- covariance** [STAT] A measurement of the tendency of two random variables, X and Y , to vary together, given by the expected value of the variable $(X - X(OB))(Y - Y(OB))$, where $X(OB)$ and $Y(OB)$ are the expected values of the variables X and Y respectively. { kō'verē-əns }
- covariance analysis** [STAT] An extension of the analysis of variance which combines linear regression with analysis of variance; used when members falling into classes have values of more than one variable. { kō'verē-əns ə,nal-ə-sēs }
- covariant** [RELAT] A scalar, vector, or higher-order tensor. { kō'verē-ənt }
- covariant components** [MATH] Vector or tensor components which, in a transformation from one set of basis vectors to another, transform in the same manner as the basis vectors. { kō'verē-ənt kəm'pō-nēns }
- covariant derivative** [MATH] For a tensor field at a point P of an affine space, a new tensor field equal to the difference between the derivative of the original field defined in the ordinary manner and the derivative of a field whose value at points close to P are parallel to the value of the original field at P as specified by the affine connection. { kō'verē-ənt dē'rīv-əd-iv }
- covariant equation** [PHYS] An equation which has the same form in all inertial frames of reference; that is, its form is unchanged by Lorentz transformations. { kō'verē-ənt i'kwā-zhən }
- covariant functor** [MATH] A functor which does not change the sense of morphisms. { kō'verē-ənt 'fəŋk-tər }
- covariant index** [MATH] A tensor index such that, under a transformation of coordinates, the procedure for obtaining a component of the transformed tensor for which this index has value p involves taking a sum over q of the product of a component of the original tensor for which the index has the value q times the partial derivative of the q th original coordinate with respect to the p th transformed coordinate; it is written as a subscript. { kō'verē-ənt 'īn,dēks }
- covariant tensor** [MATH] A tensor with only covariant indices. { kō'verē-ənt 'tēn-sər }
- covariant theory** [PHYS] A theory in which the equations have the same form in any inertial reference frame, the frames being related to each other by Lorentz transformations. { kō'verē-ənt 'thē-ō-rē }
- covariant vector** [MATH] A covariant tensor of degree 1, such as the gradient of a function. { kō'verē-ənt 'vek-tər }
- cove** [GEOGR] 1. A small, narrow, sheltered bay, inlet, or creek on a coast. 2. A deep recess or hollow occurring in a cliff or steep mountainside. { kōv }
- covellite** [MINERAL] CuS An indigo-blue mineral of metallic luster that crystallizes in the hexagonal system; it is usually massive or occurs in disseminations through other copper minerals and represents an ore of copper. Also known as indigo copper. { kō've,līt }
- cover** [MATH] See covering. [MIN ENG] The thickness of rock between the mine workings and the surface. { 'kāv-ər }
- coverage** [COMMUN] See service area. [GRAPHICS] In microfilming, the portion of a document plane included in the lens field. { 'kāv-rīj }
- cover crops** [AGR] Crops, especially grasses, grown for the express purpose of preventing and protecting a bare soil surface. { 'kāv-ər 'krāps }
- covered electrode** See coated electrode. { 'kāv-əd i'lek,tro-d }
- covered smut** [PL PATH] A seed-borne smut of certain grain crops caused by *Ustilago hordei* in barley and *U. avenae* in oats. { 'kāv-əd 'smət }
- cover half** [MET] The stationary portion of a die. { 'kāv-ər 'haif }
- cover hole** [MIN ENG] One of a group of boreholes drilled in advance of mine workings to probe for and detect water-bearing fissures or structures. { 'kāv-ər 'hōl }
- covering** [MATH] For a set A , a collection of sets whose union contains A . Also known as cover. { 'kāv-rīg }
- covering power** [ENG] The degree to which a coating obscures the underlying material. [MET] The ability of an electroplating bath to produce a coating at a low current density. [OPTICS] The field of view over which a camera lens can produce a sharp image, frequently expressed as an angle. { 'kāv-rīg 'paʊ-ər }
- cover plate** [ENG] A pane of glass in a welding helmet or goggles which protects the colored lens excluding harmful light rays from damage by weld spatter. { 'kāv-ər 'plāt }
- covers** See covered sine.
- covered sine** [MATH] The covered sine of A is $1 - \sin A$. Denoted covers. Also known as coversine; versed cosine. { 'kō,vərst 'sīn }
- cover sheet** See emulsion sheet. { 'kāv-ər 'shēt }
- coversine** See covered sine. { 'kō,vərst 'sīn }
- covert** [ECOL] A refuge or shelter, such as a coppice, for game animals. [TEXT] A tightly woven woolen twill fabric made by using a single-color yarn for filling threads and yarns in two different shades in the warp. { 'kō-vərt }
- covey** [VERT ZOO] 1. A brood of birds. 2. A small flock of birds of one kind, used typically of partridge and quail. { 'kōv-ē }
- covite** [PETR] A rock of igneous origin composed of sodic orthoclase, hornblende, sodic pyroxene, nepheline, and accessory sphene, apatite, and opaque oxides. { 'kō,vīt }
- cow** [AGR] A domestic bovine of any sex or age. [VERT ZOO] A mature female cattle of the genus *Bos*. { 'kaʊ }
- Cowdria** [MICROBIO] A genus of the tribe Ehrlichieae; coccid to ellipsoidal, pleomorphic, or rod-shaped cells; intracellular parasites in cytoplasm and vacuoles of vascular endothelium of ruminants. { 'kaʊ-drē-ə }
- Cowell method** [AERO ENG] A method of orbit computation using direct step-by-step integration in rectangular coordinates of the total acceleration of the orbiting body. { 'kaʊ-əl 'meth-əd }
- cowling** [AERO ENG] The streamlined metal cover of an aircraft engine. [ENG] A metal cover that houses an engine. { 'kaʊ-līŋ }
- cowoven fabric** [TEXT] A fabric woven of two different types of fibers. { 'kō,wō-vən 'fab-rīk }
- cowpea** [BOT] *Vigna sinensis*. An annual legume in the order Rosales cultivated for its edible seeds. Also known as blackeye bean. { 'kaʊ,pē }
- Cowper's gland** See bulbourethral gland. { 'kūp-ərz 'glānd }
- cowpox** See vaccinia. { 'kaʊ,pəks }
- cowpox virus** [VIROL] The causative agent of cowpox in cattle. { 'kaʊ,pəks 'vī-rəs }
- cowshoe** See kaus. { 'kaʊ-shē }
- coxa** [INV ZOO] The proximal or basal segment of the leg of insects and certain other arthropods which articulates with the body. { 'kāk-sə }
- coxal cavity** [INV ZOO] A cavity in which the coxa of an arthropod limb articulates. { 'kāk-səl 'kāv-əd-ē }
- coxal gland** [INV ZOO] One of certain paired glands with ducts opening in the coxal region of arthropods. { 'kāk-səl 'glānd }
- Cox chart** [CHEM] A straight-line graph of the logarithm of vapor pressure against a special nonuniform temperature scale; vapor pressure-temperature lines for many substances intersect at a common point on the Cox chart. { 'kāks 'čārt }
- Codella** [MICROBIO] A genus of the tribe Rickettsieae; short rods which grow preferentially in host cell vacuoles. { 'kāk-sē'l-ə }
- coxitis** [MED] Inflammation of the hip joint. { 'kāk'sīd-əs }
- coxopodite** [INV ZOO] The basal joint of a crustacean limb. { 'kāk'sāp-əd-īt }
- coxsackie disease** [MED] A variety of syndromes resulting from a coxsackievirus infection. { 'kūks-āk-ē dī'zēz }
- coxsackievirus** [VIROL] A large subgroup of the enteroviruses in the picornavirus group including various human pathogens. { 'kūks-āk-ē 'vī-rəs }
- coyote** [VERT ZOO] *Canis latrans*. A small wolf native to western North America but found as far eastward as New York State. Also known as prairie wolf. { 'ki,ōd-ē }
- coyote blasting** [MIN ENG] A method of blasting in which large charges are fired in small adits or tunnels driven at the level of the floor, in the face of a quarry or the slope of an open-pit mine. Also known as coyote-hole blasting; gopher-hole blasting; heading blasting. { 'ki,ōd-ē 'blāst-īŋ }
- coyote hole** See gopher hole. { 'ki,ōd-ē 'hōl }

COATI

Common coati (*Nasua nasua*).

COAXIAL CABLE



Cutaway view of coaxial transmission line.

direction of travel of a radio wave when it crosses a shoreline obliquely. Also known as land effect. { 'kōs-təl'ri'fak-shən }
coastal sediment [GEOL] The mineral and organic deposits of deltas, lagoons, and bays, barrier islands and beaches, and the surf zone. { 'kōs-təl'sed-ə-mēt }

coast chart [NAV] A nautical chart for use in inshore, coastwise navigation when a course carries a vessel inside outlying reefs and shoals, for use in entering or leaving bays and harbors of considerable size, or for use in navigating larger inland waterways. { 'kōst,čhārt }

coaster [NAV ARCH] A small merchant ship, about 200 feet (61 meters) long, which operates near coasts, in rivers and estuaries, and on short ocean passages. { 'kōst-ər }

coast guard [ORD] A naval force which guards a coast and ensures the order, safety, and effective operation of traffic on the coastal waters. { 'kōst, gārd }

coast guard cutter [NAV ARCH] A small, armed boat in a coast guard. { 'kōst, gārd, kəd-ər }

Coast Guard lines [NAV] Lines established by the U.S. Coast Guard for separating areas of the sea where the inland rules of the road apply, from those areas where the international rules apply. { 'kōst, gārd, līnz }

Coast Guard station [NAV] In American usage, any building on the coast used to house personnel and equipment for saving life at sea. Also known as life-saving station. { 'kōst, gārd, stā-shən }

coast ice See fast ice. { 'kōst, īs }

coasting [NAV] Proceeding approximately parallel to a coastline and near enough to be in pilot waters most of the time. { 'kōs-ŋg }

coasting flight [AERO ENG] The flight of a rocket between burnout or thrust cutoff of one stage and ignition of another, or between burnout and summit altitude or maximum horizontal range. { 'kōs-ŋg, flīt }

coastline [GEOGR] 1. The line that forms the boundary between the shore and the coast. 2. The line that forms the boundary between the water and the land. { 'kōst, līn }

coastlining [MAP] The process of obtaining data from which the coastline can be drawn on a chart. { 'kōst, līn-ŋg }

coast pilot [NAV] A book serving as an adjunct to nautical charts, containing important information which cannot be shown conveniently on the charts, and not readily available elsewhere; prepared by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for coastal waters of continental United States, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico; and by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office for foreign waters. Also known as sailing directions. { 'kōst, pīlot }

coast piloting [NAV] The directing of the movements of a vessel near a coast by means of terrestrial reference points. { 'kōst, pīl-ōd-ŋg }

coast shelf See submerged coastal plain. { 'kōst, shelf }

coastwise navigation [NAV] Navigation in the vicinity of a coast, in contrast to offshore navigation at a distance from a coast. { 'kōst, wīz, nəv-ə' gā-shən }

coated abrasive [MATER] An abrasive product having the abrasive particles attached to a backing material with glue or a synthetic resin. { 'kōd-əd ə' brās-iv }

coated cathode [ELECTR] A cathode that has been coated with compounds to increase electron emission. { 'kōd-əd 'kāth-əd }

coated electrode [MET] A wire covered with metal oxides and silicates and used as a filler-metal electrode in arc welding. Also known as covered electrode. { 'kōd-əd ī'lek-trōd }

coated fabric [TEXT] A fabric that has been coated, covered, or impregnated with substances such as lacquer, varnish, rubber, or polymers. { 'kōd-əd 'fab-rīk }

coated filament [ELECTR] A vacuum-tube filament coated with metal oxides to provide increased electron emission. { 'kōd-əd 'fil-ə-mēt }

coated lens [OPTICS] A lens whose surfaces have been coated with a thin, transparent film having an index of refraction that minimizes light loss by reflection. { 'kōd-əd 'lens }

coated paper [MATER] Paper with a surface coating of clay and other materials to produce a smooth, shiny surface; especially useful for fine, detailed, blur-free reproductions in color or black and white. Also known as enamel paper. { 'kōd-əd 'pā-pər }

coated pit [CYTOL] A cell surface depression that is coated

with clathrin on its cytoplasmic surface and functions in receptor-mediated endocytosis. { 'kōd-əd 'pīt }

coat hanger die [ENG] A plastics-sheet slot die shaped like a coat hanger on the inside. { 'kōt, hāŋ-ər, dī }

coati [VERT ZOO] The common name for three species of carnivorous mammals assigned to the raccoon family (Procyonidae) characterized by their elongated snout, body, and tail. { 'kō'wā-dē }

coating [MATER] 1. Any material that will form a continuous film over a surface. 2. The film formed by the material. { 'kōt-ŋg }

coating density ratio [MET] In thermal spraying, the ratio of actual density to theoretical density of the coating material used. { 'kōd-ŋg, den-sə-dē, rā-shō }

coax See coaxial cable. { 'kō, aks }

coaxial [MBCH] Sharing the same axes. { 'MECH' ENG } Mounted on independent concentric shafts. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl }

coaxial antenna [ELECTROMAG] An antenna consisting of a quarter-wave extension of the inner conductor of a coaxial line and a radiating sleeve that is in effect formed by folding back the outer conductor of the coaxial line for a length of approximately a quarter wavelength. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl an'ten-ə }

coaxial attenuator [ELECTROMAG] An attenuator that has a coaxial construction and terminations suitable for use with coaxial cable. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl ə'ten-yə, wād-ər }

coaxial bolometer [ELECTR] A bolometer in which the desired square-law detection characteristic is provided by a fine Wollaston wire element that has been thoroughly cleaned before being axially located and soldered in position in its cylinder. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl bə'lōm-əd-ər }

coaxial cable [ELECTROMAG] A transmission line in which one conductor is centered inside and insulated from an outer metal tube that serves as the second conductor. Also known as coax; coaxial line; coaxial transmission line; concentric cable; concentric line; concentric transmission line. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'kē-bəl }

coaxial capacitor See cylindrical capacitor. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl kə'pas-əd-ər }

coaxial cavity [ELECTROMAG] A cylindrical resonating cavity having a central conductor in contact with its pistons or other reflecting devices. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl kav-əd-ē }

coaxial cavity magnetron [ELECTR] A magnetron which achieves mode separation, high efficiency, stability, and ease of mechanical tuning by coupling a coaxial high Q cavity to a normal set of quarter-wavelength vane cavities. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl kav-əd-ē 'mag-ne-trŏn }

coaxial circles [MATH] Family of circles such that any pair have the same radical axis. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'sark-kol-z }

coaxial connector [ELECTROMAG] An electric connector between a coaxial cable and an equipment circuit, so constructed as to maintain the conductor configuration, through the separable connection, and the characteristic impedance of the coaxial cable. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl kə'nek-tər }

coaxial-cylinder magnetron [ELECTR] A magnetron in which the cathode and anode consist of coaxial cylinders. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl sil-ŋd-ər 'mag-ne-trŏn }

coaxial cylinders [MATH] Two cylinders whose cylindrical surfaces consist of the lines that pass through concentric circles in a given plane and are perpendicular to this plane. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'sil-ŋd-ə-dŏz }

coaxial diode [ELECTR] A diode having the same outer diameter and terminations as a coaxial cable, or otherwise designed to be inserted in a coaxial cable. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'dī-əd }

coaxial filter [ELECTROMAG] A section of coaxial line having reentrant elements that provide the inductance and capacitance of a filter section. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'fīl-tər }

coaxial hybrid [ELECTROMAG] A hybrid junction of coaxial transmission lines. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'hī-brəd }

coaxial isolator [ELECTROMAG] An isolator used in a coaxial cable to provide a higher loss for energy flow in one direction than in the opposite direction; all types use a permanent magnetic field in combination with ferrite and dielectric materials. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'ī-sə-lād-ər }

coaxial line See coaxial cable. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl 'līn }

coaxial-line resonator [ELECTROMAG] A resonator consisting of a length of coaxial line short-circuited at one or both ends. { 'kō'aks-ē-əl, līn 'rez-ə-n, īd-ər }

coaxially fed linear array [ELECTROMAG] A beam antenna

separately excited

septicidal

1795

loaded separately into the gun; no cartridge case is utilized in this type of ammunition. { 'sep-rat-lod-ing, am-yə-nish-on }
separately excited [ELEC] Obtaining excitation from a source other than the machine or device itself. { 'sep-rat-lē-ik-sid-ed }
separate sewage system [CIV ENG] A drainage system in which sewage and groundwater are carried in separate sewers. { 'sep-rat-'sū-ij, -sī-təm }
separating calorimeter [PHYS] A device for measuring the moisture content of steam. { 'sep-rā-d-ing, kal-ə-'rim-əd-ər }
separating power [CHEM ENG] The measure of the ability of a system (such as a rectifying system) to separate the components of a mixture, when the components have increasingly close boiling points. { 'sep-rā-d-ing, pā-ər }
separating transcendence base [MATH] A transcendence base of a field E over a field F such that E is algebraic and separable over the field generated by F and the transcendence base. { 'sep-rā-d-ing tran-'sen-dens, -bās }
separation [AERO ENG] The action of a fallaway section or companion body as it casts off from the remaining body of a vehicle, or the action of the remaining body as it leaves a fallaway section behind it. [CHEM ENG] The separation of liquids or gases in a mixture, as by distillation or extraction. [ENG] 1. The action segregating phases, such as gas-liquid, gas-solid, liquid-solid. 2. The segregation of solid particles by size range, as in screening. [ENG ACOUS] The degree, expressed in decibels, to which left and right stereo channels are isolated from each other. [GEOL] The apparent relative displacement on a fault, measured in any given direction. [MIN ENG] The removal of gangue from raw ores, as in frothing. { 'sep-rā-shən }
separation axioms [MATH] Properties of topological spaces such as Hausdorff, regular, and normal which reflect how points and closed sets may be enclosed in disjoint neighborhoods. { 'sep-rā-shən 'ak-sē-əmz }
separation disk [BOT] A layer of gelatinous material between two adjacent negative cells in some blue-green algae; associated with hormogonium formation. { 'sep-rā-shən, disk }
separation energy [NUC PHYS] The energy needed to remove a proton, neutron, or alpha particle from a nucleus. { 'sep-rā-shən, en-ə-jē }
separation factor [NUCLEO] The abundance ratio of two isotopes after processing, divided by their abundance ratio before processing. { 'sep-rā-shən, fak-tər }
separation filter [ELECTR] Combination of filters used to separate one band of frequencies from another. { 'sep-rā-shən, fil-tər }
separation layer [BOT] A structurally distinct layer of the abscission zone of a plant containing abundant starch and dense cytoplasm. { 'sep-rā-shən, lā-ər }
separation negatives [GRAPHICS] The negatives made from full-color originals and used in the preparation of colorplates; four negatives are made, for yellow, magenta, cyan, and black printing plates. { 'sep-rā-shən 'neg-əd-ivz }
separation of variables [MATH] 1. A technique where certain differential equations are rewritten in the form $f(x)dx = g(y)dy$ which is then solvable by integrating both sides of the equation. 2. A method of solving partial differential equations in which the solution is written in the form of a product of functions, each of which depends on only one of the independent variables; the equation is then arranged so that each of the terms involves only one of the variables and its corresponding function, and each of these terms is then set equal to a constant, resulting in ordinary differential equations. Also known as product-solution method. { 'sep-rā-shən əv 'ver-ə-bə-lz }
separation theorem [CONT SYS] A theorem in optimal control theory which states that the solution to the linear quadratic Gaussian problem separates into the optimal deterministic controller (that is, the optimal controller for the corresponding problem without noise) in which the state used is obtained as the output of an optimal state estimator. { 'sep-rā-shən, thir-əm }
separative work unit [NUC PHYS] A fundamental measure of work required to separate a quantity of isotopic mixture into two component parts, one having a higher percentage of concentration of the desired isotope and one having a lower percentage. { 'sep-rəd-iv 'wərk, yū-nit }
separator [COMPUT SCI] A datum or character that denotes the beginning or ending of a unit of data. [ELEC] A porous insulating sheet used between the plates of a storage battery.

[ELECTR] A circuit that separates one type of signal from another by clipping, differentiating, or integrating action. [ENG] 1. A machine for separating materials of different specific gravity by means of water or air. 2. Any machine for separating materials, as the magnetic separator. [MECH ENG] See cage. [PETRO ENG] See gas-oil separator. { 'sep-rā-d-ər }
separator-filter [ENG] A vessel that removes solids and entrained liquid from a liquid or gas stream, using a combination of a baffle or coalescer with a screening (filtering) element. { 'sep-rā-d-ər, fil-tər }
separator page [COMPUT SCI] A page preceding or following a report in a computer printout giving all information needed to identify the report. { 'sep-rā-d-ər, paj }
separatory funnel [CHEM] A funnel-shaped device used for the careful and accurate separation of two immiscible liquids; a stopcock on the funnel stem controls the rate and amount of outflow of the lower liquid. { 'sep-rā-tōrē 'fən-əl }
sepatrix [CONT SYS] A curve in the phase plane of a control system representing the solution to the equations of motion of the system which would cause the system to move to an unstable point. { 'sep-a, triks }
sepia [MATER] A brown pigment prepared from the dried, inky exudation of a cuttlefish; used as a dye and in watercolors and ink. { 'sē-pē-ə }
sepia negative See vandyke. { 'sē-pē-ə 'neg-əd-iv }
Sepioides [INV ZOO] An order of the molluscan subclass Coleoidea having a well-developed eye, an internal shell, fins separated posteriorly, and chromatophores in the dermis. { 'sē-pē-ōid-ē-ə }
sepiolite [MINERAL] $Mg_4(Si_2O_5)_2(OH)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ A soft, light-weight, absorbent, white to light-gray or light-yellow clay mineral, found principally in Asia Minor; used for tobacco pipe bowls and ornamental carvings. Also known as meerschaum; sea-foam. { 'sē-pē-ə, lit }
Sepsidae [INV ZOO] The spiny-legged flies, a family of myodarian cyclorhaphous dipteran insects in the subsection Acalypterata; development takes place in decaying organic matter. { 'sep-sā-dē }
sepsis [MED] 1. Poisoning by products of putrefaction. 2. The severe toxic, febrile state resulting from infection with pyogenic microorganisms, with or without associated septicemia. { 'sep-sīs }
septal filament [INV ZOO] In anthozoans, the free edges of the septum containing gland cells and nematocysts. { 'septəl 'fil-ə-mənt }
septal ostium [INV ZOO] Any of the openings in septa of anthozoans. { 'septəl 'ās-tē-əm }
septarian [GEOL] Pertaining to the irregular polygonal pattern of internal cracks developed in septaria. { 'sep-tarē-ən }
septarian boulder See septarium. { 'sep-tarē-ən 'bōl-dər }
septarian nodule See septarium. { 'sep-tarē-ən 'nōd-əl }
septarium [GEOL] A large (32-36 inches or 80-90 centimeters in diameter), spheroidal concretion, usually composed of argillaceous carbonate, characterized by internal cracking into irregular polygonal blocks that become cemented together by crystalline minerals. Also known as beetle stone; septarian boulder; septarian nodule; turtle stone. { 'sep-tarē-əm }
septate [BIOL] Having a septum. { 'sep, tāt }
septate coaxial cavity [ELECTROMAG] Coaxial cavity having a vane or septum, added between the inner and outer conductors, so that it acts as a cavity of a rectangular cross section bent transversely. { 'sep, tāt kō'ak-sē-əl 'kav-əd-ē }
septate waveguide [ELECTROMAG] Waveguide with one or more septa placed across it to control microwave power transmission. { 'sep, tāt 'wāv, gid }
Septibranchia [INV ZOO] A small order of bivalve mollusks in which the anterior and posterior adductor muscles are about equal in size, the foot is long and slender, and the gills have been transformed into a muscular septum. { 'sep-tā'branj-kē-ə }
septic [MED] Of or pertaining to sepsis. { 'sep-tik }
septic abortion [MED] An abortion complicated by acute infection of the endometrium. { 'sep-tik ə'bōr-shən }
septic embolus [MED] An embolus formed by bacteria. { 'sep-tik 'em-bō-ləs }
septicemia [MED] A clinical syndrome in which infection is disseminated through the body in the bloodstream. Also known as blood poisoning. { 'sep-tā'sē-mē-ə }
septicidal [BOT] A type of dehiscence exhibited by some fruit